

**Geopositional Accuracy Validation of Orthorectified Landsat TM Imagery:
Northwest Asia**

Prepared By

**Lockheed Martin Space Operations – Stennis Programs
John C. Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000**

Prepared For

**Earth Science Applications Directorate
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
John C. Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000**

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Prepared by:

Charles M. Smith
Lockheed Martin Space Operations – Stennis Programs,
Remote Sensing Directorate

Date

Accepted by:

Mary Pagnutti, Earth Science Support Manager
Lockheed Martin Space Operations – Stennis Programs,
Remote Sensing Directorate

Date

Approved by:

Vicki Zanoni, V&V Project Manager
NASA Earth Science Applications Directorate

Date

Scope of Work

This report provides results of an independent assessment of the geopositional accuracy of the Earth Satellite (EarthSat) Corporation's GeoCover™ orthorectified Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) imagery over Northwest Asia. This imagery was purchased through NASA's Earth Science Enterprise (ESE) Scientific Data Purchase (SDP) program.

Background

The EarthSat data procured through the SDP was orthorectified using a small set of scenes within a large geographic region, or block. Each of these scenes contained government provided ground control coordinates. A geometric model of the block was created based on the controlled scenes. This model was then applied to the rest of the scenes in the block.

Approach

The orthorectified Landsat TM imagery's geopositional accuracy was estimated using a standard procedure that utilizes geodetic control points provided by the U.S. government. The approach was to use a small sample of independently controlled scenes to estimate the horizontal geopositional accuracy of the orthorectified products and to compare that estimate to the geopositional accuracy specified by NASA contract NAS13-98046 with the Earth Satellite Corporation. The contract specifies that the orthorectified TM product shall have a geopositional Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) accuracy of 50 meters.

Dataset

One Landsat TM scene over the Northwest Asia region was used in this activity. The selection of scenes used for the validation was dependent upon the availability of geodetic ground control points. (**Note:** because only one ground control dataset was available for validation purposes in this geographic region, the statistics for this region were based on the assessment of a single scene. While this report represents a best effort to validate the accuracy of this geographic region, the inherent statistical limitations to this particular geopositional assessment were understood and accepted.) Appendix A contains a map showing the location of the scenes used for validation in relation to the entire block processed by Earth Satellite Corporation. Earth Science Applications (ESA) Directorate personnel imported each orthorectified TM scene from GeoTIFF format to ERDAS IMAGINE format. Analysts used ERDAS IMAGINE software to analyze each 7-band scene.

Geodetic Control Reference Data

The U.S. government provided a set of geodetic control points for use in this assessment. This ground control information was available only for specific parts of the globe. Of the available points, selected points were omitted as described in the Procedure section

below. The control information was available in the form of both hardcopy documentation and softcopy computer files that duplicated the hardcopy coordinate documentation. The softcopy version enabled the importing of control point reference data into image processing software with minimal opportunities for error.

Table 1 provides scene-specific information for the Landsat TM scenes used in this assessment, including TM path/row identifiers, acquisition dates, the total number of control points available, and the total number of control points used in the validation activity for each scene. *(Note: These test points were used only in this validation and not in Earth Satellite Corporation's orthorectification process.)*

Table 1. Geodetic Control Point Information

Scene Path/Row	Acquisition Date	Number of Control Points Available	Number of Control Points Used
146/22	7/14/1992	12	10
Total		12	10

Procedure

The first step was to process the data using the Ground Control Point (GCP) Editor function available in the ERDAS IMAGINE image processing software. For each scene, the control Point ID, the X-Coordinate (UTM-East), and the Y-Coordinate (UTM-North) were entered into a comma-delimited ASCII file and then imported into the GCP Editor's Point ID, X-Reference, and Y-Reference fields. This action caused ground control point markers to appear on the image displayed in the reference viewer. The resulting image served as a reference dataset for checking geositional accuracy and for determining approximately where each control point fell within an image. The analyst then used a separate ERDAS IMAGINE viewer to zoom in and to locate the feature associated with a control point on the given Landsat TM scene using a control diagram and descriptive remarks to place the test points in the proper location. This action populated the X-Input and Y-Input fields in the software's GCP editor. If the analyst could not discern the proper location or if the point fell outside the imagery's geographical extent, the point was omitted. The remaining points served as the input.

After selecting the usable control points, the analyst exported an ASCII file that contained the Point IDs, the input coordinates, and the reference coordinates for each scene examined. Because most of the ASCII files contained fewer than 20 test points, and because the Federal Geographic Data Committee recommends a sample size of at least 20 points, the files for individual scenes were combined into one large file. This file provided the input required to execute a Visual Basic program that computes X-differences and Y-differences and that estimates geositional accuracy. For each point, the Visual Basic program computed the X-differences and Y-differences, the squares of the X-differences and Y-differences, the X-RMSE and Y-RMSE, and the net RMSE (accuracy) using the following accuracy formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RMSE}_x &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_{input} - X_{control})^2}{n}} \\ \text{RMSE}_y &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Y_{input} - Y_{control})^2}{n}} \\ \text{RMSE}_{net} &= \sqrt{(\text{RMSE}_x)^2 + (\text{RMSE}_y)^2} \end{aligned}$$

where X_{input} , Y_{input} are the coordinates of the input points; $X_{control}$, $Y_{control}$ are the coordinates of the reference points; and n is the total number of usable control points.

Results

The calculations shown in Appendix B indicate that the RMSE, or net horizontal displacement, of the Northwest Asia GeoCover™ orthorectified TM imagery block is 45.09 meters.

Appendix C provides a cartographic representation showing the locations of the scenes used in validating the Northwest Asia GeoCover orthorectified TM imagery block. This cartographic output, derived from a government-provided, vector-based program, shows overall error within each scene used in the validation via a resultant vector. The resultant vector's length represents the overall magnitude of error. The direction of the resultant vector is the overall direction of error.

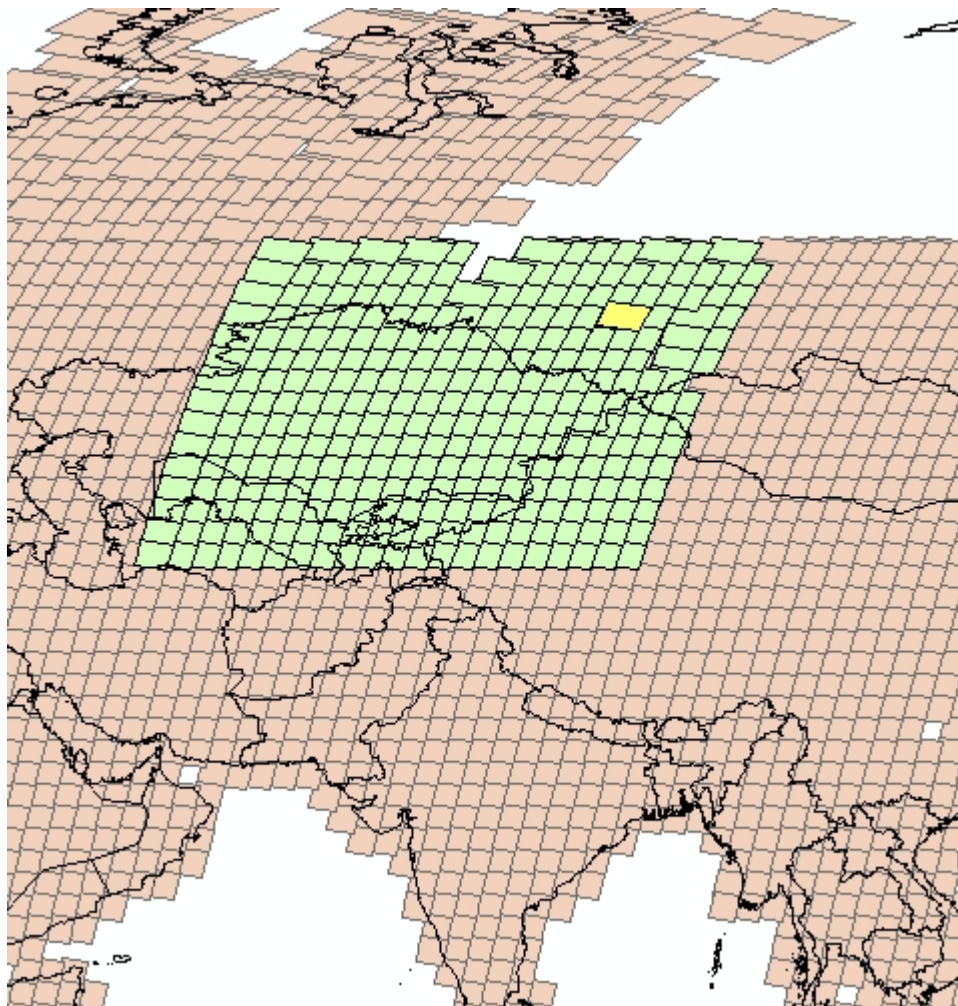
Limitations

Sample size and selection of test points were dependent upon the quantity, quality, and utility of the data available. These test points were selected from surplus ground control information that is available only for certain parts of the globe.

As previously mentioned, because only one ground control dataset was available for validation purposes in this geographic region, the statistics for this region were based on the assessment of a single scene. While this report represents a best effort to validate the accuracy of this geographic region, the inherent statistical limitations to this particular geopositional assessment were understood and accepted.

The possibility exists for inherent analyst bias because of the variability in image interpretation and pattern recognition capabilities. Final selection of points reflected user subjectivity.

Appendix A



Northwest Asia TM Coverage
Validated scenes appear highlighted in yellow.

Appendix B

Accuracy Computations for Northwest Asia Block GeoCover™ (all measurements in meters)

Number	diff in X	squared diff in X	diff in Y	squared diff in Y
14602202	1.60	2.56	-5.40	29.13
14602203	-1.86	3.47	4.06	16.50
14602204	35.56	1264.41	8.89	79.05
14602205	-7.88	62.10	19.19	368.41
14602206	45.01	2025.85	24.26	588.65
14602207	34.39	1182.87	9.07	82.28
14602209	-17.04	290.51	-2.51	6.29
14602210	70.21	4929.11	1.85	3.43
14602211	-32.27	1041.09	-54.91	3015.22
14602212	44.99	2024.20	57.56	3312.81

Sum	12826.15	Sum	7501.76
Average	1282.62	Average	750.18
RMSE _x	35.81	RMSE _y	27.39

RMSE_{net} 45.09 meters.

Appendix C



Northwest Asia Vector Diagram